The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,617.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette* in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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on the Native Languages, double the above.

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All Orders, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fortnight.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. Howell, R.N.R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th July 1873, at 4 P.M.

	July 1873.		July 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave Pondicherry	24
,, Cochin for Narakal	12	,, Madras	26
,, Alleppy	13	,, Coconada	28
,, Tuticorin	14	,, Visagapatam	29
,, Colombo	16	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Galle	20	,, Gopalpore	30
,, Nagapatam	23	,, False Point	31
Arrive CALCUTTA	Aug. 2	Arrive CALCUTTA	Aug. 2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

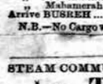
The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

	July 1873.		August. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSREH	4
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao	4
,, Guadur	21	,, Gwein	5
,, Muscat	23	,, Bushire	6
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Linga	10
,, Linga	27	,, Bunder Abbas	12
,, Bahrein	29	,, Muscat	14
,, Bushire	29	,, Guadur	16
,, Fao	31	,, Kurrachee	19
,, Mahamerah	31	Arrive BOMBAY	22
Arrive BUSREH	Aug. 1		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Bevis, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander [illegible] will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15		
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	40	26	10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 6th November 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. JOHN ADAMSON, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. John Adamson.

Bombay, 3rd July 1873.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Red Paint. See Article in "Engineering," 28th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" begs to announce that he has entered into arrangements with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line from London to Edinburgh.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or E. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 11th July, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, 1,900 Tons, and 400 H.P., Captain C. H. Eastley, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 4th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain G. J. Bangy, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th June 1873.

"WILSON" LINE.
LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH JULY.

THE fine Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 tons, 250 H.P., (nominal), has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers only, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had, on Board:—

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For passage apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, July 5, 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., in the premises of the late N. Fernandes, Esq., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at one o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above-named place, the household furniture, glass, crockery and plateware, cutlery, &c., dining room furniture, such as chairs, dining tables, side board, screens, circular tables, English sofa and drawing room chairs, easy chairs, chiffonnière, pier tables, cheval canopy, 3 light and single hanging argand lamps and drops, camp cots, hanging and clothes presses, dressing tables, toilet glasses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, half-backed couches, pairs of globe lamps, picturer, an oakwood harmonium.

AT 2 P.M.

An open-door Office Shigram, with lamps, cushions, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view, from Friday, the 11th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of the STOCK IN-TRADE, in the Shop No. 43, in Meadow Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Shop No. 43, in Meadow Street, Fort, the Stock-in-trade of a Mercantile chandler, removing his place of business. The Stock consists of cut glassware, such as wine, liquor, champagne, hock and claret glasses, wine coolers, finger cups, salt cellars, butter-pots, &c.; porcelainware, consisting of dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet stands, pickle frames, toastrack, ice pail, cake baskets, candlesticks, &c., revolving gun weddings and cartridges, Coward's perfumery of various descriptions, a small quantity of wines, viz., champagne, sherry, port, claret, &c., a quantity of Havannah cheroots, consisting of fruits, pickles, papers, mustard and other preserved provision and shop furniture, such as a large dining table, chairs, glass cases, show cases, &c.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 8th July 1873.

HOTEL.

THE "PRINCE OF WALES' HOTEL,"
No. 33, NATIVE INFANTRY LINES.
HAS
A RANGE OF NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BED-ROOMS, which are clean, roomy, airy, and centrally situated, near the W. I. Club.
CHARGES VERY MODERATE.
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE,
Proprietor "Prince of Wales' Hotel."

Poona, 20th June 1873.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a GLASS STOPPER instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This notice is deemed necessary as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under the names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckle and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat, dust, and exposure especially, and its cooling effect on the STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the nobility of the universal, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED,
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The secret and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, restores healthful functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of Opium, and young and old may take it at all times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for REPAIRS to the Butch Ship GALILEI. Particulars of the work to be done may be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for a DAILY STEAM FERRY SERVICE between BOMBAY and REWDANDA, calling at THULL and ALIBAG.

2. Full information can be obtained on applying personally or by post at the Office of the Collector and President, District Local Fund Committee, Colaba.

3. No Tender should be sent later than the 5th of August 1873, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any, or to assign any reason for the rejection of any Tender.

C. R. OVANS,
Actg. Collr. and President, District L. F. Committee, Colaba.
Alibag, 5th July 1873.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell; is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure, fresh, oil* from the liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of pulmonary consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic, or regimenal, that has yet been employed."—DR. WILLIAMS.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES;
Capsuled and labelled with our Trade Mark.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 170 of 1873.

MICHAEL ROONAN, European Inhabitant, of Bombay, who lately carried on business at Kurrachee and Bombay in Partnership with WILLIAM NOONAN, as Merchants, under the name and style of NOONAN AND COMPANY, at present residing in a house commonly called the Esplanade Hotel, assessed under No. —, situate within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

WILLIAM NOONAN, European Inhabitant, formerly of Kurrachee and Bombay in partnership with MICHAEL ROONAN, as Merchants, under the name and style of NOONAN AND COMPANY, at present residing at Hoobles, in the Dharwar District.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned has, by an Order dated the 5th day of June 1873 made by the High Court of Bombay in the abovementioned Suit, been appointed a Receiver to collect, get in, and receive the debts now due and outstanding and other property effects belonging to the partnership business of the Firm of Messrs. NOONAN and Co. as was carried on in Bombay and Kurrachee.

The Creditors and the debtors of the said Firm are hereby requested to send in forthwith to the Undersigned full and correct Statements of their Claims (if any) against the said Firm of Messrs. NOONAN and Co., as also to pay to the Undersigned all sums of money due by them to the said Firm at either of the places abovenamed; as also to hand over to the Undersigned any property in their hands belonging or appertaining in any wise to the said Firm of Messrs. NOONAN & Co.—Dated this 7th day of July 1873.

A. J. MACDONALD.

1, Rampart Row, West.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both pleasant and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or TAPE WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The Illustrated London News, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The FAMILY HERALD as that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being each of them almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD. MONTHLY 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility interwoven. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelette, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.
GLASGOW. | LONDON.
46, Washington Street. | 84, Upper Thames Street.
New Works.—POSSILPARK, GLASGOW.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in Rain Water Goods, Verandahs, Columns & Lamps, Railing and Gates, Conservatories, School Fittings, Tomb Railing, Covered Ways, Washhand Basins, Terminals, Balconies, Closets and Urinals, Cresting, Fountains, Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.
CORDOVA EXHIBITION, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £280 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons..complete from £476 to £610.
55 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £880 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steam cranes up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 1½ shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a specialité, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1 oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's. Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists, and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch

NEW HATS,

LINCOLN BENNETT & Co.'s Superior Manufacture:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Dress Hats	14 0	16 0
Drab, extra quality	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, A. & Co.'s	12 8	14 0
Drab, very light	18 8	10 0
Straw Hats	3 0	3 8
Tweed Hats	5 0	5 8
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0
Scotch Caps, Glengarry's	5 0	...

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Tavistock, New Shape	7 0	8 0
Blandford, Flat Top	7 8	8 8
Tauxworth, Extra quality,	9 8	10 8
Blandford, will not stain		
Oxford ... Cork and Merino, very light	6 8	7 8
Chester ... Soft top, Grey or Brown	5 8	6 8
Ryde ... Soft top, Black	6 8	7 8
Napier ... Soft top, Black	7 0	8 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Asquith & Co.'s Celebrated Shooting Hat, Cork and Felt, wide Brim	13 8	15 0
Extra Quality	16 0	18 0
Regulation... White Helmets	14 8	16 0
Extra Quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Helmets, wide Brim, low Crown	8 8	10 0
High Drab Helmet, with Patent Inner Band	18 0	20 0

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.
A Fresh Supply.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Ladies' White	2 10	3 0
Gent's do.	2 12	3 0

GENT'S BRACES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
French Webb	1 12	2 0
Guyots, all Colours	2 0	2 4
India Rubber Cantab	1 12	2 0
Scarlet Berlin, extra long	2 8	3 0
Best Webb do.	2 8	3 0

GENT'S THREE FOLD LINEN COLLARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
West End, Shakespeare, Dux, Fall Mall, Tennyson, Strand, Haymarket, per Doz.	6 0	7 0
WestEnd { With Tie for Dux { Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 8

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY, GOLD OR IVORY.
Will last for Years.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Front Studs, per Set	4 0	4 8
Collar do, each	1 8	1 12
Solitaires per Pair	4 8	5 0

UMBRELLAS, WITH FOXE'S PARAGON FRAMES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Italian Silk, natural sticks with strong well-finish frames	10 8 to 13 8	12 0 to 15 0
Alpaca, natural sticks	6 8	7 8
Cambric Covers for the above	2 8	3 0

WALKING STICKS, NATURAL HANDLES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Hazel, Blackthorn, Cherry, Orange, Minature, Rattans, Monster Rattans	1 0 to 2 8	1 4 to 3 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
HAS COMMENCED
AT
CHURCH GATE STREET,
AND
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
13th June 1873.

NOTICES.

NOW READY—PRICE Re. 1,
"THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY,"
By Major W. A. BAKER, R.E.
Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Press, or any Book-seller.

Also, "THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH," "THE TRINITY OF WORLDS," and "THE PERFECT MAN," at Eight Annas each.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,
KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions, with or without HORSES: also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS may be HIRED at a moderate charge. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Burdett, Manager, or at No. 12, Military Square, Fort.

FOR CHARGES SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, one new, well made, single-seated BROUGHAM, two young AUSTRALIAN MARES, trained in double and single harness.

FOOT BALLS! FOOT BALLS!!
FOOT BALLS!!!

JUST RECEIVED, SUPERIOR FOOT BALLS with VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER BLADDERS, warranted to stand any climate, and leather cases of the best material and workmanship.

[illegible] & Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, Meadow Street, and Rampart Row.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

CUTTLE-FISH ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault & Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-House Surgeon of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude B

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 7TH JULY 1873.

EXCHANGE on London has opened for the mail at slightly lower rates than those of last mail, without much business offering.

Government Securities remain firm.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 15/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 11d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11 3/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10 11/16 to 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10 5/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 30 days' sight. 99⅝
Do. demand 100 3/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight 99⅛
Do. demand ..... 99½ to 13/16
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 230.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ..... 111 to 111½
Four & half per cent. ..... 105½ to 106
Four per cent. ..... 104.
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) 108
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ..... 109½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 108
5 years, do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rs. 112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6 ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7 ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6 ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ..... Rs. 10-3-6
Carolas 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-franco Pieces 221½
Bar Silver ..... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 200 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ..... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS are almost nominal, so little cargo is offering for shipment. Tonnage is likely to become very scarce in a short time, and £2-2-6 has been offered to-day for September loading.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £1 17s. 6d. / Wooden Ships ..... £1 17s. 6d. / Mytabollams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Oil in bulk ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d. }
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ships.

Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 15s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal { Wheat ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. }
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal. }
Calcutta ... Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 per chargos.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY EVENING.

EXCITEMENT for Dhurumsey Spinning continues. Other shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value in sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	6 p.ct.	Agra Bank ...	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal ...	1,430
40,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do. of Bombay New ...	776
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	271
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ...	275
40,000	284	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	442
40,000	250	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C. ...	198
80,000	250	175	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India ...	116
10,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank ...	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 9	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolt.	
.....	£20	109 7/8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126
.....	£20	43 10 9	do.	Ditto ...	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196 3 1	do.	Do. New Shares ...	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.c.	Albert Mills Co. ...	2,000
500	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning ...	1,450
5*6	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning ...	2,740
800	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay ...	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United ...	1,160
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills ...	215
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	1,710
750	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern ...	2,300
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills ...	1,160
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's ...	1,270
900	1,000	a	10 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning ...	1,250
800	2,500	all	100 p.c.	Oriental ...	3,275
600	2,500	400	110 p.c.	Royal ...	2,350
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning ...	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co. ...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee. ...	800
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co. ...	2215
157	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co. ...	6,700
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co. ...	1,475
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New ...	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co ...	810
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company ...	1,100
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co. ...	5,500
350	5,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co. ...	2,400
150	5,000	all	500	Fort Press Co. ...	6,400
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	625
300	1,000	all	300 p.c.	French Press Co ...	710
200	6,000	6,000	220 p.c.	Hindoostanee Press Co. ...	1,800
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co. ...	800
200	800	350	425 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co. ...	720
128	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press ...	2,100
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co. ...	400
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co. ...	460
192	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited. ...	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras. ...	1,100
150	850	all	8 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,650
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,350
1,000	50	all	4½ p.c.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld. ...	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld. ...	10
1,000	50	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'g's Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co ...	405
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China ... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank ... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank ... 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank ... 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues very quiet, and prices in many instances are nominal. Importers are still holding out for previous values, but there is almost no disposition on the part of dealers to buy except at a reduction in prices. The business doing for the present is, therefore, of a very small characters. The up-country demand remains in the same dull state, and except a few purchases on account of the districts that are reached by rail, there is hardly any business passing from second hands. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000 pieces Black & W. Prints 24 in. 28 yds. at Rs. 2 15 0
280 ,, White Ground Prints 33 in. 25 yds. at ,, 4 7 6
7.0 ,, Grey Shirtings 45 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at ,, 4 14 0
1,500 ,, ,, Madapollams 32 in. 24 yds. 3 ,, at ,, 2 2 3

COTTON.

The market has been quiet, and a slight decline has taken place in the prices of Dhollera and Bhownugger. We have hardly any change to report in other descriptions. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ..... at Rs. 200 to Rs. 202
Akote ..... at ,, 203 to ,, 205
Broach M. G. ..... at ,, 205 to ,, 215
Bingunghaut ..... at ,, 220 to ,, 222
Mowa & Bhownuggur ..... at ,, 192 to ,, 195
Sawgimed ..... at ,, 204 to ,, 205
Comptu & Vingurla ..... at ,, 183 to ,, 185

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100 candies Bhownugger ..... at Rs. 194
50 ,, ,, ... at ,, 195
25 ,, Broach M. G. ..... at ,, 201
25 ,, Veerumgaum ..... at ,, 189

YARNS.

There is no change to report in the state of the market. The only sale reported yesterday is about 12 bales Turkey Red No. 40's at 25 11/16 as. per lb.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) up to the 5th July, compared with the statement issued on 28th June :—

	28th June. Rs.	5th July. Rs.
Proprietors Capital ...		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each ...	10,00,000	10,00,000
Second Issue do. do. ...	50,00,000	
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities ...	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	142,81,847	1,44,93,491
Do. do. do. Branches ...	70,94,511	62,90,598
Other Deposits ...	184,20,868	1,56,26,650
Post Bills ...	56,639	55,689
Cash Credits, Sundries ...	6,90,035	7,48,047
Rs.	429,50,880	3,42,60,435

ASSETS.

Government Securities ...	79,84,926	81,16,068
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise ...	17,73,812	17,85,711
Loans, on Security of do. do. ...	17,66,892	17,27,750
Current Accounts, overdrawn ...	5,993	5,649
Bills Discounted ...	226,47,797	1,65,64,805
Stamps ...	5,378	5,315
Dead Stock ... Rs. 4,99,910		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 75,000	4,24,910	4,24,914
Bullion ...	3,96,254	4,59,395
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	5,39,698	8,82,008
Cash and Currency Notes ...	175,14,738	1,85,64,913
Rs.	430,50,880	3,42,60,435

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Golden City ...	Jones ...	South Shields, Nov. 18.
7	Penang (s) ...	Cotton ...	Kurrachee, July 4.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Ship Flying Venus, to Calcutta.

The ship Glee Maiden, Cummins, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sterling, s, 1 case tobacco, Goolsamally Shurufally.
Neera, s, 1 case tobacco, Jacob Sawoo and Co.
European, s, 1 case ball thread, Bell Brandenburg and Co; 10 boxes tobacco, Donabhoy Merwanjee and Co.
John Adamson, s, 50 kegs lead ore, Morarjee Natha; 13 cases wine, S L Macnaghten.

FROM LONDON.

Janet Court, 11 casks shots, Mahomadally Lookmanjee.
Virago, s, 54 cases sherry, Henry Dodd and Co; 1 case hardware, Bell Brandenburg and Co; 10 cases ball thread, Framjee Ardaseer Davur; 6 cases brandy and 8 cases campagne, Knoop and Co; 5 casks hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 6 cases window glasses, Mocsajee Sumsoodin; 4 cases orange bitters, Manockjee Jamsetjee; 47 cases brandy, Ardaseer Burjorjee and Co; 60 casks stout, Cutler Palmer and Co; 8 cases varnish, Heptoola Allybhoy and Co; 3 cases printed books and maps, and 5 cases papers, Bhicoo Sazbea and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aretusa, s, 2 cases dye, Mohunlall Jaithabhoy; 2 cases dye, Heptoola Tyebjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sandringham, 62 bales rags, Toolseedass Cullianjee.
Centurian, 300 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co; 40 bales cotton, Mahomed; Allana 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.
Elcano, 415 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 167 bundles manjeet, Fukeer Mahomed; 39 bales cotton, Cursandass Tricomdass; 53 bales cotton, Rustomjee Ruttonjee and Co; 165 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co; 51 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hossan and Co; 25 bales rags and 13 bales hemp rope, Mowjee Rawjee; 25 bales cotton, Thara Topun; 150 cotton, R L King and Co.
Aretusa, s, 150 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Metha Cassom; 136 bales cotton, Hurridass Gangjee.
Travancore, s, 40½ bales wool, Cursandass Vensy; 28 bales wool, Ramdass Nensy; 30 bales wool, J O Yajnik; 67 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 150 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.
Virago, s, 30 bales cotton, Mahomed Allana; 584 bales cotton, Manukbhoy Moosanee; 400 bales cotton, Treconjee Mocljee and Co; 5 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co; 375 bags wheat, 581 packages linseed and 82 bags rapeseed, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 101 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 18 bales cotton, Rehimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 310 bags rapeseed, Samjee Veerjee; 57 bales wool, Hurjeewan Yussoojee; 60 bales wool, Fazulbhoy Cassanbhoy Gangjee; 3 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass; 14 bales cotton, Khimjee Poonsey; 400 bags linseed, Soonderdass Mooljee; 32 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore, s, 22 bales hides, Cassanbhoy Nanjee; 20 cases blood stone, J Curseedjee and Co; 7 cases mope teeth, Currimbhoy Hussoin; 9 bundles E teeth, Abdoolrymon Ahmed; 11 bales hides, Allanjee & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa, s, 23 bales hides and skins, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Aretusa, s, 62 bags rice, Finlay Scott and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 6.

Blair, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 7.

Lester, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 5th July, 1873.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
15th Regiment N I—Col J S Kemball, S C, Offg Comdt, to be Comdt, vice Col Burrows appointed Depy Qr Mr Genl of the Army.
24th Regiment N I—Col W S Hewett, S C, offg C mdt, to be Comdt, vice Col Kemball.
28th Regiment N I—Maj John Gordon to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Maj Nimmo proceeding on furlough.
Capt A H Davis, Cadre 2nd Europeans, is attached to do duty with the 13th Regt N I.
The following orders are confirmed :—
Sattara Station Order, dated 24th June 1873, directing Capt French, 11th N I, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, vice Lt Dickson.
11th Regiment N I.—Regtl Order, dated 28th June 1873, directing Capt French to perform the duties of Adjt in addition to his own as a temporary measure, vice Lt Dickson.
21st Regiment N I (Marine Bat)—Regtl Order, dated 27th June 1873, directing Capt Becke, Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt, and Lt Hinde as Qrmr, in addition to his own duties, vice Capt Leacock, and during the absence of Lt Simpson or until further orders.
13th Regiment N I—Regtl Order, dated 1st July 1873, directing Lt Welch to officiate as Adjt as a temporary measure in additional to his own duties, vice Lt Walker, proceeded on six months' leave.
The leave granted to Lt Col C McW Mercer, 9th Brig R A, in G O C No 267 of 23rd April last, is cancelled.

POONA DIVISION ORDER.

By Maj.-General J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 4th July, 1873.

The undermentioned officer have obtained leave :—
9th Brigade R A—Lieut.-Col. C. McW Mercer, for 60 days, from the 27th April 1873, privilege leave.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 19th June 1873.

H E the Gov-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

1st Sikh Infantry.

Capt W B Aislabie, Offg Qrmr, 3rd Sikh Infy, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Lt A F Lambe, appointed Qrmr.
Capt Aislabie will continue in his offg appointment in the 3rd Sikh Infy during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt W C Ramsden, or until further orders.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Lt-Gov-r is pleased to make the following temporary appointments in the Forest Dept :—
Mr G G Minniken, Asst Conservator, to hold charge of the Plantation Division.
Mr A E Wild, Asst Conservator, to hold charge of the Office of Forest Accounts, vice Mr W G Allan, transferred to the N W Provinces.
Mr J C McDonell, Asst Conservator, to hold charge of the Fuel Reserve, Northern Division, vice Mr Wild.
Mr W Shakespear, Asst Conservator of Forests, has obtained three months' leave of absence on medical certificate, with effect from the 20th May 1873, or such subsequent date as he availed himself of the same.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Frizelle, Offg Depy Commr, Gurgaon, is invested with the powers described in Section 38 of Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure.)
Mr J Goldney, Extra Asst Commsr, Peshawur, is appointed to officiate as Cant Mag of Peshawur, in addition to his own duties during the months of July and Aug 1873, vice Lt-Col Elwyn, on privilege leave.
Lt R Warburton, Asst Commsr, Peshawur, is appointed to officiate as Cant Mag of Peshawur, in addition to his own duties, during the month of Sept 1873, vice Lt-Col Elwyn, on privilege leave.
Mr T W Moore, Extra Asst Commr, Bhakkar, Derah Ismaij Khan District, has obtained 92 days' privilege leave of absence in two instalments as follows :—31 days from 1st July 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same : 61 days from 1st Feb 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same ; the second instalment not to be taken until the expiry of six months from the date of return to duty from the first instalment.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C V Creagh, Asst District Supt of Police, has been permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from 18th April 1873.
Mr W Drysdale, Offg Asst Dist. Supt of Police, is transferred from Karnal to Delhi.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Lyons, Ex. Engr, Delhi and Umballah Road Division, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from 5th July 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Irrigation Branch.

Mr A B Phelan, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed 61 days' privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.
Mr Scott McKenzie, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the 3rd Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from 4th July 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription for the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*) ...	Rs.	42	0 0
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ...	Rs	10 0
Per Copy ...	,,	0 4

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA LEGER SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
CAPTAIN FISHER, 4th Hussars.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILLE, Esq., R. H. A., Hon. Secretary.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds, and Rs. 500 for the Rawul Pindee Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided :—
The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.
To close on Tuesday, 2nd September, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.
Application and remittances to be made to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Murree.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WILKINSON—July 6th, at Malligaum, Henry Paris, the beloved child of Clement Wilkinson, Esq., aged 1 4½ months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GARDINER—June 29th, at Annandale View, Simla, Mrs. J. W. Gardiner, of a daughter.
HUME—June 27th, at No. 17, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of James Torrens Hume, Esq., Solicitor, of a daughter.
POWER—June 26th, at No. 24, Royd Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Maurice Power, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GAMBLE—June 28th, at Ootacamund, Jane Maria, relict of the late D. B. Gamble, Esq., aged 39 years, 6 months and 15 days.
SEWELL—June 24, at Rohtuck, Major Richard Manuel Sewell, B.S.C., District Superintendent of Police, Rohtuck.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1873.

of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, though perhaps of less interest than usual, has been published with a laudable promptitude which cannot fail to be useful to the interests of trade. The subjects treated of in the Report are numerous enough, but many have very little more than a local interest. Octroi duties in the Punjab have formed the subject of some correspondence. It appears that "four-fifths of municipal income in the Punjab is derived from octroi duties." The percentage of octroi on imports is as low as ·17 in Kangra, and as high as 4·9 in Jhelum. The Lieutenant-Governor says that "octroi "duties, being levied on imports, might naturally be expected to vary proportionately with "the amount of such imports, but this a comparison of the present figures shows not to be "at all invariable." "Many towns have exhibited a striking decrease in the amount of "their trade, without a proportionate decrease "in the octroi collections." In some towns in the Punjab increase or decrease in trade is explained by the completion of railway lines, but in several of the towns it is believed that the rules for the exemption of through traffic to local taxation are disregarded. The traders refuse to use bonded warehouses, and at Umritsur they have effected a compromise with the Octroi Contractor by agreeing to pay a rate lower than that fixed for the principal articles of through trade, and applying this rate to all taxable articles whether in transit or intended for local consumption. This plan pleases the traders, but it is not in accordance with the rules laid down by the Government of India. In Oude and the Central Provinces care has been taken to prevent octroi duties assuming the form of transit duties. Bonded warehouses are established and are used by the traders in these provinces. The effect of the appeal to the Government of India by the Chamber of Commerce regarding the levy of transit duties at Umritsur has been to cause the practice to be discontinued, the Municipal Committee suffering a loss of Rs. 47,000 on the new octroi contract.

A correspondence about the proposed classification of cotton goods is published. This correspondence "arose out of a difference of opinion "between the Customs authorities in Calcutta, "and certain importers, regarding the classification, under the tariff, of some shirting T cloths "—an almost entirely new description of manufacture." The question cannot be settled until a revision of the existing tariff takes place. An application having been made to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to decide the quality of the cloth under dispute, the Directors replied that they were unable to do so in consequence of not having "been furnished with particulars or samples of the goods." At the close of their letter the Directors of the Manchester Chamber say "they feel that the time is approaching when "the merchants of India and the manufacturers "of England should unite in pressing on Government the desirableness of altogether abolishing duties on cotton goods, the revenue derived "from which is small in relation to the heavy "expenses of collecting, and the protective nature "of which is leading to the extension of mills in "Bombay Presidency, and a consequent diversion "under that protection of capital and labour from "their natural and legitimate field."

With this united appeal from cottonopolis threatening, it behoves the Government of Bombay to be prepared with a suitable reply. It may be true or otherwise that if the duties on cotton goods are abolished, capital and labour may be turned into "their natural and legitimate field": in other words, the Bombay mills may be shut up. But, honestly speaking, the Government of Bombay may urge with justice that the cotton industry in this Presidency is *natural* and *legitimate* enough, and as long as English cotton goods are not taxed at a higher rate than usual, cottonopolis has no more right to complain about the mills of Bombay than about the mills of America. The manufacture of cotton goods of qualities suited to the wants of the people of India is one of the most legitimate occupations in which the capitalists of Bombay can engage. If the duty on cotton goods that are imported from England into India tells against the English manufacturer, it must not be forgotten that coal, machinery, and skilled labour have all to be imported into Bombay and the importation tells heavily against the Bombay mills. Still further to depress these mills by abolishing the import duties on cotton goods would scarcely be fair: certainly it would be most unfair if the effect turned out to be the destruction of the industry. The duty on cotton goods was not put on by the Government of India in order to depress the English cotton trade, but simply as a source of revenue and as part of a long-established fiscal policy. When cottonopolis puts forward its whole strength to secure its aims we know it to be almost irresistable. Governments and Parliaments give way before it, and we would advise the Government of Bombay to be in time with its remonstrance. It may be added that the mills of Bombay as at present worked are only able to show a profit when the local cotton market is extremely low. There is every probability of Indian cotton remaining permanently depressed, and it is this which has given new life to the mill industry in Bombay. If Surats were to go up to a shilling a pound to-morrow, the Bombay mills would be closed, or nearly so. It is not quite reasonable to expect that India should be deprived of an industry which naturally and legitimately belongs to the country.

The Calcutta Chamber passes under review the question of mildew in cotton goods, and publishes the correspondence that passed between the Shanghai and Manchester Chambers of Commerce. Nothing new is elicited, but the Calcutta Chamber expresses a hope that the strong "condemnation of the various improper methods "and the use of deleterious compounds for increasing the weight of the cloth now often "practised may lead to their abandonment." It is rather to be feared that the scamping manufacturers care very little about the "strong "condemnation" of anybody, so long as buyers can be found for the adulterated and perishable goods. Mildew and dishonest weight in cotton goods require to be dealt with by the legislature. The first purchaser of this class of goods may be "well informed regarding the intrinsic value of "the article which is bought," but in the end that somebody is made to pay the price of ignorance cannot for a moment be doubted.

A scheme for building "large warehouses for "storing imports and exports such as exist in "London, Marseilles, and other great ports in "Europe" was submitted to the Port Commissioners by Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co., and from the Commissioners to the Calcutta Chamber. The scheme was circulated by the Chamber and, as "the references resulted in a "large majority of votes against the project," it was rejected.

On the subject of the seaworthiness of merchant ships, a reference was made to the Chamber by Government in connection with the wreck of the "Ticonderoga." One of the Police Magistrates and Captain Butler report to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that a number of vessels are now sailing out of Indian ports "more or less in an unseaworthy condition, "filled with British subjects. Such vessels are "not classed in Calcutta, but have a certificate "granted them by the Surveyor for Lloyd's "agency or other surveyor, who certifies "to their fitness for the conveyance "of cargo to any port for the voyage or monsoon, and as this class of vessels belonging to "this (and other Indian ports) are for the most "part of no classification, and are in many instances strand l ships, sold and repaired and "purchased by natives, sailing under British "colours, the Committee are of opinion it would "in a very great degree prevent accidents of "this nature if they were subjected to the same "rules and regulations which bind ships sailing "out of ports in Great Britain." The Committee of the Calcutta Chamber "agree with the "Government that there should be a compulsory survey and classification of all such "vessels; and they have no doubt measures will "soon be taken to enforce such a survey."

The Indian waters have long been troubled with native owned steam and sailing ships of the condemned, patched, and painted character above described, and it is only by "the blessing "of God" that a good many of them do not prove to be coffins to the passengers and crews. This is more especially true of "Pilgrim "ships." And with regard to the small tonnage coasting steamers they seem to last for ever, for they stand on the port registers under the same names for at least two generations. Of course they are "made new" now and then; that is, the top sides are renewed at one time, below the copper line at another, and retimbered at another. But from first to last of the repairs the vessels can very seldom be considered staunch, nor could many of them hope to secure a classification. The natives don't know, and Englishmen don't care, and between them India appears to be a very good place for the sale of old ships, and especially for small coasting steamers. We do not write in this way to be in the fashion with Mr. Plimsoll, but because a considerable proportion of the seagoing and coasting tonnage of Bombay consists of ships, steamers, bugalows, pattimars, and buttellos of a suspicious character, and if England stands in need of a great reform in the rules provided for securing the sea-worthiness of her commercial navy, India is in even greater need of a similar reform. We join the Calcutta Chamber in hoping that the necessary reform will not long be delayed. Lloyd's agency in the sea-ports is at once available for doing the necessary work. As we pointed out the other day, it is better to entrust a purely commercial duty to nautical men who have been trained especially for the work.

The remainder of the Report of the Calcutta Chamber is taken up with matters of such secondary importance as to require no particular notice from us. The period embraced by the Report has not been very favourable for commerce, and that will perhaps account of the want of matter to write about.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

AT last a really serviceable substitute for coal gas has been discovered, and is being used—a substitute which threatens entirely to take the place of the gas made from cannel coal. This new gas is the discovery of Mr. J. F. G. Kromschröder, a German engineer, who has given about 12 years' time and a good deal of money to perfecting his invention, and the little town of Great Marlow has been the scene of his triumphs. The great characteristics of the new gas are, purity, ease of making, brilliancy, and cheapness. No fire is required for the manufacture of the gas, and without giving a technical description of the simple apparatus necessary for the making of the gas, we may mention that instead of coal, light oil is used—any hydro-carbon, of a specific gravity of about 660, can be employed (Mr. Kromschröder used the light spirit of petroleum, which hitherto has been allowed to run to waste, and the supply of which is practically inexhaustible)—and that at the bottom of the iron case is what is called the reservoir, which receives the oil. An absorbent material is placed upon the top of the oil, capillary action takes place, the absorbent becomes saturated with the oil. The air is forced into the generator by a clock-like appartus at the top and over the saturated material, and issues out of the generator into the gasometer perfect gas, requiring no purifying or any process whatsoever! The simplicity of the apparatus secures its cheapness; and the material also from which the gas is manufactured is cheaper than coal. A ton of cannel coal, costing from 3*l.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* a ton, will produce about 12,000 feet of 18-candle gas; oil would produce the same quantity of the same illuminating power at a cost of 1*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* But the Kromschröder gas is not only cheap in the make, but while you consume five feet per hour of coal gas you would consume only 2½ feet of this. Then it is also pure, being free from sulphur, ammonia, and other deleterious elements, which are, it would seem, unvoidable with ordinary coal gas; whilst so elastic an agency has the patentee to deal with that he can at pleasure increase the illuminating power from 12 to 40 candles. The town of Great Marlow has been lighted with this gas; and we believe the small and simple apparatus is peculiarly well adapted to the lighting of villages, and even isolated houses with gas. For the above facts we are indebted to a circular containing an article on the subject from the *Suffolk Chronicle*. Messrs. Wheatley and Co., Bombay, are in a position to give full information regarding the process of manufacture, &c.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GENEVA INDEMNITY.

THE SHAH'S DEPARTURE FROM

interim attachment before judgment, so there should be one for it even under section 216. No possible wrong could be inflicted by it, for the debtor can always come down upon the creditor for damages for wrongful attachment, and, if necessary, creditors might be made to give security or to deposit money in case of a wilfully false attachment, to make good any losses. Now that a new Code of Civil Procedure is in contemplation, it is to be hoped that this matter will not be lost sight of.

The Government Steam Bakery, it is said, is after all to be worked. It is doubtful whether it will turn out as good and cheap bread as is supplied by the contractors. It was tried for a few days, and somehow or other it broke down. The next thing that the Commissariat Department might do is to supply its own meat and vegetables to the regiments, but there should be very careful management and supervision; otherwise, I am afraid, the change will be for the worse.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, 27TH JUNE.

The repairs to the church are progressing, but not rapidly.

There were theatricals on Wednesday night, last played by the band of the 25th. I was not present, but I have heard that it was a very good performance: every one knew his part and there were no awkward pauses, nor were the pieces too long. The pieces played were "a comic drama "Crimonde Brig, or The Gudeman of Ballangeich," and a farce, "The Omnibus."

No rain has fallen yet; the monsoon seems to have forgotten to come this year. If the rain does not fall soon it is feared that there will be a famine.

I was out at the Marble Rocks yesterday, and on getting near the bungalow saw a man skinning a very fair-sized alligator, which he told me was shot by the Executive Engineer the day previous. On the brute being opened, the skull and bones of a woman were found and some bangles or bracelets, probably off her wrists.

About a fortnight ago there was a great dust-storm at the Marble Rocks. Gigantic trees were blown down or rooted up. Some easy chairs, which were, when the storm came on, in the verandah of the new bungalow, were thrown about like bits of paper, and consequently smashed. It rained heavily from the 13th to the 19th and then stopped and had not rained since up to yesterday. The road is very much cut up, so much so that apparently it would be impossible to reach Ellora on Good Friday from Jubbulpore in a dog-cart.

An officer of the 21st Regiment M. N. I. was robbed last night of 191 rupees. It is to be hoped that the money will be recovered, though that is not very likely; and at any rate that the police will be able to catch the thief.

The band and one company of the Borderers are to occupy the new Artillery Barracks in a few days.

An engine-driver named Sergeant died very suddenly on Wednesday night.

Eyeflies are the plague of Jubbulpore just now, bobbing into your eyes, buzzing into your ears: you are *worried* to death with them.

The Brigadier-General is not in the station, having taken a few weeks' leave. Consequently there is nothing much going on here.

Our amusements are swimming in the morning, rackets in the evening; also going to the band, which plays four times a week—thanks to the two regiments we have in this station. The swimming-bath belongs to the Railway, but the Company has very kindly placed it as far as can conveniently be done at the disposal of all. The mushuk or leather-bag riding is great fun. It is very amusing to watch a beginner. It takes some time to get into the way of riding it and keeping one's balance. The stout ones seem to have the pull over the learners in this "diversion."

The 21st Regiment M. N. I. is expected to be relieved this year about November, but the Madras moves are never out till after the other Presidencies.

Every one is anxiously looking out for the monsoon.

SIMLA.

Last Tuesday the Viceroy paid a visit to the Puttiala Rajah in return for a like compliment paid to him by that potentate a day or two before. Puttiala appears to be enjoying himself up here in his own way, and takes good care to keep the whole station informed of his presence, as far as drums, trumpets, and long processions of shuffling horses can do so. It is amusing to see him out for a ride in the morning. The first intimation of his approach is a peculiar sound in the distance like the bray of a donkey, which, being of a musical turn of mind, is making a feeble attempt to perform a few variations on its usual notes. Presently the musician appears mounted on a fiery steed, which might be improved by a little feeding, and tears past at full speed as if bound on a mission of life and death, though in reality he has very little idea of where he is going. He is followed by half a dozen individuals on foot, dressed apparently in the cast-off clothes of the Viceroy's jampanees, who in their turn are followed by a score of equestrians, who appear to have seized all the horses rejected by Jeetoo's Dâk Company, and to have formed each of them into a sort of moveable (though ricketty) easy-chair by dint of gaudy rezais and trappings. In this brilliant array the imposing procession may be seen every morning shuffling along the thoroughfares, the admiration of all beholders.

The Volunteers have been displaying themselves in a new light. In the shooting match which lately took place between them and the Jamalpore marksmen, they have not only proved victorious, but have all made such good scores that they must henceforth always command the respect of the public; nor can the voice of ridicule, which has hitherto made this gallant corps the chief butt on which to exercise its prowess, any longer find excuse for further attacks. They deserve every credit for the brilliant manner in which they have silenced the sneering remarks which their ill-success on the Queen's birthday was calculated to call forth; and it is only necessary to cast a glance at the target, which is covered with bullet marks from head to foot, to arrive at the conclusion that the Simla Volunteers will yet prove themselves a far more efficient body of men than we could have thought possible a short while back.

By these means the rifle assemblies will be rendered remarkably select, so much so, in fact, that it is a question whether there will be any one there at all.

Dr. Weir, the late Civil Surgeon of Simla, left the station last week to begin his duties in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs. All Simla regrets his departure, as he was much liked.

The rains have not yet commenced, though it is long past the usual time. The weather still continues hot and sultry, varied now and then by a passing storm of thunder and rain.

BOMBAY.

Torture.—A man named Suntoo Nathiba was fined by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday ten rupees for torturing his horse.

Fall of a House.—A portion of a house situated at Chunam Butcher Street fell on Sunday night, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

Population of Surat.—According to the last census the total population of the city of Surat is 1,07,149—54,782 males and 52,367 females.

European Vagrants.—Yesterday there were thirty-nine European vagrants in the Government Workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

Widow Marriage.—A Brahmin resident of Neriad married the other day with a widow of his caste, aged about eighteen years, and by name Lukhee.

Surat Municipality.—During the year ending 31st March 1873, 208 municipal cases were disposed of at Surat, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 269-9-0.

The Tanna Criminal Sessions commenced on Monday, the 7th instant, before the Sessions Judge and the Assistant Sessions Judge. We shall report any trials of interest.

Collector of Surat.—Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, will proceed to Poona on the 9th inst. to join a conference to be held there to discuss several educational matters.

A Noted Thief.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday sentenced a man named Dewjee Vassipah, a noted thief, to receive twelve stripes, on a charge of stealing a turban belonging to Sewlal Devi.

Sale of the Wreck of the ship Montpellier.—On Saturday, Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, sold by public auction the wreck of the ship Montpellier to a native merchant named Ebram Rowsott for Rs. 9,000.

Suicide at Rajcote.—A Kattywar correspondent informs us that a few days ago a Bhayad of Rajcote and Judge of the Criminal Court at Nowanuggur, by name Bhoopatsinghjee, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

Accident.—On Sunday Daniel Francisco, a Goanese servant to Mr. Harris residing in Tamarind Lane, Fort, fell out of the second floor window of the house and was seriously injured. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Assault.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Ali Mahomed and three others were charged with assaulting one Moosa Munjee. They were convicted and each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Furious Driving.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Mahomedan hack buggy driver by name Shaik Kaloo Shaik Lall was convicted of driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and fined ten rupees.

Theft.—A Mahomedan named Abdoola Shaik Imam was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Cooper to three months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing three currency notes for ten rupees each and five rupees in cash, the property of one Allakhan Nathakhan.

It has, we understand, says the *Bombay Educational Record*, been recently ruled that, except for special reasons, such as peculiar aptitude for, and success in, teaching, assistant masters in schools are to be promoted to independent charges according to seniority.

Kutch.—The Acting Political Agent, Kutch, in his weather report for the second half of the month of June, says—No signs of the near approach of rain. Heat considerable during the day. Nights cool. Wind high at times. Prices of food, grains, &c., are rising.

Criminal Misappropriation.—John Guthrie, a European, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with misapplying in breach of trust Rs. 50 belonging to Mr. P. J. Dowd. Prisoner admitted the offence and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The House of Correction.—There were 335 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 136 were under sentences from the High Court, 163 from the magistrates of police, and 36 from military courts martial. Two hundred and thirty-three of these again were natives and the remaining 102 were Europeans.

Suicide.—The Parsee named Hormusjee Eduljee, residing at Dhobie Talao, who jumped into a tank on Saturday morning last, died at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the same day. When admitted into the hospital he confessed to having taken arsenic. An inquest was held on the body, and upon the evidence adduced the jury found that the man had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of arsenic.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Fontainbleau	Gurtner.
Mazurka	Arm in Arm	Strauss.
Aria	Giralda	Adam.
Valse	Erinnerung a Peterhof	Gung'l.
Selection	La Figlia Del Regimento	Donizetti.
Galop	Merry Heart	Palmerri.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Population of Mahomedans at Surat.—The total population of Mahomedans of the city of Surat is 21,242. Of these 10,681 are males and 10,561 females. Of Syeds, there are 1,202—males 507, females 695; Shaiks, 12,137—males 6,249, females 5,888; Pathans, 758—males 420, females 338; Moguls, 82—males 46, females 36; Memons—754, males 372, females 382; Borahs, 4,820—males 2,323, females 2,497; Khojahs, 121—males 62, females 59; miscellaneous, 1,368—males 702, females 666.

Dr. Beatty has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years from the date of his departure in September next. There are many in Poona who will miss Dr. Beatty not only as a physician but as a valued friend whose place will not easily be filled up. Dr. Beatty has made himself well known to the medical profession by his paper on the treatment of fever, and by other valuable papers which have appeared from time to time on the records of the Transactions of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society. Dr. Beatty shows that most of the fevers which prevail in this country are of a low type and require generous instead of lowering treatment.—*Deccan Herald.*

The cricket match "Poona *vs.* Kirkee" was decided on Thursday last by the first innings, as there was no time to finish the game. Poona beat Kirkee by a very short score, so that it may be almost said to have been a drawn game. Kirkee's first innings scored 117, while Poona scored 124. Capt. Trueman, Lieut Buckland, Mr. Claude Bell, and Major Fellows made good scores for Poona—indeed they made almost the whole of the numbers scored. Kirkee was well represented by Mr. Lee Warner, Lieut. Clarke, Capt. Glancy and Major Hills. The Artillery Band was in attendance, and there was great and sustained interest in the match.—*Ibid.*

FOOTBALL.

Last night a game was played between sides selected by Cassells (Red) and Nicol (Yellow.) Want of space forbids us giving details of the game, but generally we may say that it was the most warmly discussed contest of the season; that the sides were pretty evenly matched, so that when one had the wind in its favour it had the best of the game; that the Yellows obtained two difficult tries at goal, both of which were splendidly kicked by Murray; and that Cope, Peile the Elder, Boevey, Beyts, Crawford, Reid, Lushington, Branson, all Reds, and Peile, the two Turners, Cartwright, Hunter and Campbell, all Yellows, played with conspicuous vigour for their respective sides. Nor let us forget Nicol, who, notwithstanding an injured foot, played with great gameness. (N. B.—No joke, please, about the hurt leg necessarily being a "game" one. One of the players attempted this joke last night, in consequence of which every body savagely but civ[illegible] him whenever they got into him a scrimmage.)

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Golden City, 1,347 tons, Captain D. Jones arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from South Shields (November 18th) with a cargo of 1,632 tons and 8 cwts. coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The ship Glen Maiden, 1,305 tons, Captain J. Cummins, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 4,448 bales cotton, 34 bales wool, 7,118¾ cwts. linseed, 1,000¼ cwts. galls, 1,225 cwts hemp, 291 cwts. coir yarn, 2,790 cwts. jute rope, 2,673 cwts. rags, and sundries.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Penang, 475 tons, Captain F. Cotton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (July 4th) with a cargo of 50 bags seed, 29 bales hides and skins, 20 boxes ghee, 230 bales wool, 6 packages indigo, 12 packages dry fish, 1 case opium, 1 package ivory, 11 packages roots, and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Robson, and one 'tween deck passenger.

CRICKET.

SATTARA—MARRIED *v.* SINGLE.

This match was played on the cricket ground, Sattara, on Saturday, June 28th, in the presence of a very small number of visitors, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, and eventually the stumps and game had to be drawn in consequence. The Married were the first to enter on the defence, and they were all out by two o'clock for 69 runs. After the usual interval the Single gentlemen were first represented at the wicket by Messrs. Davidson and Worgan, the latter retiring directly: in fact very little occurred to call for special comment until Mr. Ozanne and Private King got together, when by very steady play they raised the score to 53 before they were separated. The former gentleman, who had placed 21 upon the score sheet, then played a "lob," and started for a run, but the ball being well fielded he was run out. Mr. Adams, who came in next, only contributed a single, and his partner soon after was bowled off his legs, having played well for 24. After this no one made the slightest stand, the remainder of the wickets going in quick succession, and the innings terminated at five minutes past 5 o'clock for 88 runs.

Married.		Single.	
Mr. Vidal, b Ozanne	18	Mr. Davidson, b Young	15
Corpl. Armour, run out	2	Mr. Worgan, b Vidal	0
Mr. Young, b Adams	1	Corpl. Hart, b Vidal	7
Mr. MacTier, b Ozanne	0	Mr. Ozanne, run out	24
Col. Thatcher, c Adams, b Ozanne	1	Mr. Coles, b Young	6
Mr. Ashenden, b Adams	8	Pte. King, b Young	24
Mr. Grant, b Ozanne	19	Mr. Adams, b Young	4
Maj. Gillespie, c Davidson	0	Pte. Taylor, c Grant, b Young	6
Pte. Lavery, not out	0	Pte. Barham, run out	0
Pte. Logan, b Adams	5	Pte. Chase, st. Vidal, b Young	0
Pte. Hanlon, b Ozanne	0	Pte. Muldoon, not out	3
Extras	15	Extras	5
Total	69	Total	93

THE SEAWORTHINESS OF THE S.S. NEERA.

The following are copies of two certificates of surveys held on the s.s. Neera in Liverpool. Our readers will observe how completely the opinion of Messrs. Dixon, Barnes and Miller as to the seaworthiness of the Neera has been confirmed by these certificates:—

Certificates of Survey.

Liverpool, 22nd May 1873.

The s.s. Neera lately arrived at this port from Bombay. The undersigned having been requested by the captain and owners to survey and report on the efficiency of the temporary repairs effected in Bombay after being on shore on one of the Fellaha Reefs at the entrance of Jeddah harbour.

Attended on the 13th instant, and subsequently, the vessel then lying in Messrs. Clover, Clayton & Co.'s Graving Dock (Birkenhead). On examination found on starboard sides, abreast of main-mast, two of the garboard streaks split along the bend, over which an angle plate, ten feet long, 3 inch by 3 inch, and half inch thick, was introduced and fastened by tapered bolts.

I am of opinion that these temporary repairs were in every respect efficient, and that the vessel was seaworthy and fit to carry any perishable goods to any part of the world.

(Signed) Charles Tonzel,
Nautical Assessor at the County Court and Court of Passage.

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping,
Liverpool, 7th to 22nd May 1873.

This is to certify that the undersigned Surveyor to this Society having, at the request of the owners, examined the iron s.s. Neera of Liverpool, 1397 tons register, E. C. Coburn, master, while lying first in the Waterloo Dock wharf, and subsequently in Messrs. Clover, Clayton & Co.'s Dry Dock, Birkenhead, for the purpose of ascertaining the damage she had sustained by striking on a small reef south of the Fellaha Reef, at the entrance of Jeddah harbour, while entering the harbour from Aden, hereby certify that the temporary repairs effected at Bombay were efficient and satisfactory for the purpose intended, viz. to perform the passage with any cargo from Bombay to Liverpool.

(Signed) Wm. C. Davey.

THE GREAT PARSEE TOWERS OF SILENCE RIOT CASE.

The trial of the case well known in Bombay as the Towers of Silence case commenced at the Criminal Sessions yesterday before Mr. Justice Green and a jury. The accommodation reserved for the public was crowded, chiefly with Parsees; and the dock presented the unusual sight of being packed with prisoners. The latter presented a much more respectable front than a number of people anticipated, being with one exception arrayed in dresses scrupulously white. The exception was Ismail Mahomed, whom a necessarily hurried departure from the place of detention had prevented from paying much attention to his toilet. In the House of Correction there happened to be two Ismail Mahomeds, and as luck would have it the Ismail who had had nothing to do with the Towers of Silence riots was sent to the High Court. The mistake was discovered, and the other Ismail Mahomed was sent for in a hurry, and hence the contrast between his appearance and that of his companions in the dock. The names of the prisoners are as follow:—

(1) Manockjee Dorabjee, (2) Cowasjee Sorabjee, (3) Dosabhoy Manockjee, (4) Dadabhoy Byramjee, (5) Cowasjee Hormusjee, (6) Adurjee Framjee, (7) Cowasjee Bhicksajee, (8) Shapoorjee Bhickjee, (9) Sorabjee Merwanjee, (10) Darasha Pallonjee, (11) Dadabhoy Adurjee, (12) Sorabjee Hormusjee, (13) Boman Sheriajee, (14) Pestonjee Nowrojee, (15) Jamshed Khoodabux, (16) Merwanjee Jamasjee, (17) Cowasjee Sorobjee, (18) Hormusjee Bhickajee, (19) Byram Jamsetjee, (20) Dadabhoy Manockjee, (21) Ruttonjee Dorabjee, (22) Khusro Hormusjee, (23) Khusro Keekabhoy, (24) Cowasjee Manockjee, (25) Hormusjee Cursetjee, (26) Rustomjee Khodadad, (27) Cowasjee Framjee, (28) Ardasir Merwanjee, (29) Bejonjee Byramjee, (30) Sorabjee Pestonjee, (31) Rustom Merwan, (32) Sheriad Jamsetjee, (33) Eduljee Pestonjee, (34) Ardasir Aspaniar, (35) Pestonjee Nusserwanjee, (36) Poolad Aspaniar, (37) Cowasjee Bomanjee, (38) Nusserwanjee Hormusjee, (39) Limjee Manockjee, (40) Mahomed Ismail, (41) Dhunjeebhoy Sheriarjee, (42) Ruttonjee Sheriarjee, (43) Eduljee Dadabhoy, (44) Jehangir Byram, (45) Ballia Muccoonda, (46) Dadabhoy Bomanjee, (47) Jehangir Rustomjee, (48) Ragoo Ramjee, (49) Rubba Ramjee, (50) Gunnoo Mahadoo.

Mr. Ferguson appeared with Mr. Inverarity for the prosecution; Mr. Starling with Mr. Anstey for the defence of prisoners No. 1, 35, 40, 45, 48, 49, 50; Mr. Mayhew, with Mr. Jackson, for No. 2; Mr. Perozeshah Mehta, with Mr. Anstey, for Nos. 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47; Mr. Branson, with Mr. Leith, for Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 22.

The barristers' table happened to be crowded when Mr. Anstey came into court, and he called the Judge's attention to the fact that there were certain people sitting there who had no call to be there, and he suggested that these persons should make way for the gentlemen of the press, so that perhaps he might be able to get one of the reporters' seats. This matter was fortunately settled amicably.

Mr. Macpherson, clerk for the crown, then read the charges to the prisoners. These are as follow:—

1. That they the said Manockjee Dorabjee, Cowasjee Sorabjee, Dosabhoy Manockjee, Dadabhoy Byramjee, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Adurjee Framjee, Cawasjee Bhicksajee, Shapoorjee Bhicajee, Sorabjee Merwanjee, Darashaw Pallonjee, Dadabhoy Adurjee, Sorabjee Hormusjee, Boman Sheriajee, Pestonjee Nowrojee, Jamsed Khoodabux, Merwanjee Jamasjee, Cowasjee Sorabjee, Hormusjee Bhicajee, Byram Jamsetjee, Dadabhoy Manockjee, Ruttonjee Dorabjee, Khusro Hormusjee, Khusro Keekabhoy, Cowasjee Manockjee, Hormusjee Cursetjee, Rustomjee Khoodadad, Cowasjee Framjee, Ardaseer Merwanjee, Bezoujee Byramjee, Sorabjee Pestonjee, Rustom Merwan, Sheriad Jamsetjee, Eduljee Pestonjee, Ardaseer Aspaniar, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee, Poolad Aspaniar, Cowasjee Bomanjee, Nusserwanjee Hormusjee, Limjee Manockjee, Mahomed Ismail, Dhunjeebhoy Sheriajee, Ruttonjee Sheriajee, Eduljee Dadabhoy, Jehangeer Byram, Ballia Muccoonda, Dadabhoy Bomanjee, Jehangeer Rustomjee, Raghoo Ramjee, Rubba Ramjee, Gunnoo Mahadoo, and divers other persons unknown heretofore, to wit, on the 4th day of April in the Christian year 1873, at Bombay, aforesaid, did assemble together for the common object of committing mischief, to wit, of destroying a chawl and tent, and thereby, the said Manockjee Dorabjee and other persons aforesaid committed the offence of being members of an unlawful assembly against the acts of the Legislative Council of India in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

2. That they the said Manockjee Dorabjee &c., &c., did assemble together with the common object of enforcing a supposed right, to wit, a supposed right to the possession of a certain piece of land by show of criminal force to one John Duffy, and thereby the said Manockjee Dorabjee and other persons aforesaid committed the offence of being members of an unlawful assembly against the acts of the Legislative Council of India in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

3. That they the said Manockjee Dorabjee, &c., &c., did unlawfully assemble together, and thereby the said Manockjee Dorabjee, &c., &c., committed the offence of being members of an unlawful assembly against the acts of the Legislative Council of India in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

4. That they the said Manockjee Dorabjee and divers other persons aforesaid afterwards, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, at Bombay aforesaid, unlawfully assembled together, and that the said Rustom Khoodadad then and there used force in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, to wit, by striking one Jannoo Krushna, and thereby the said Manockjee Dorabjee, and other persons aforesaid, committed the offence of rioting against the acts of the Legislative Council of India in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

5. That they the said Manockjee Dorabjee, and other persons aforesaid unlawfully assembled together, and that the said Cowasjee Hormusjee then and there used force in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, to wit, by striking one Sydensha Sattansha, and thereby the said Manockjee Dorabjee and other persons aforesaid committed the offence of rioting against the acts of the Legislative Council of India in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

6. That they the said Manockjee Dorabjee, and other persons aforesaid, with intent to cause damage to certain persons, to wit, Jacob Jumal and Cooverjee Pragjee, caused the destruction of a chawl, tent, and furniture, of value exceeding Rs. 50, that is of the value of Rs. 1,050 or thereabouts; and thereby the said Manockjee Dorabjee, and other persons aforesaid, committed mischief and thereby caused damage to the amount of Rs. 50 or upwards, against the acts of the Legislative Council of India in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

Each of the prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The following jurymen were then called—Messrs. Moberley, Rowell, MacArthur, Tomlinson, A Willey, Godfrey, Houghland, Rowland, Almeida, Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, Sadanund Balkrishna, and Aaron Abraham.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of No. 1, challenged Mr. Moberley; Mr. Vidal was then called, but was also challenged by No. 1, together with Messrs. Scott Elliott and John Kyd. Mr. W. G. Addis passed unchallenged. No. 1 challenged Mr. Rowell. Mr. Joshua Brookes was called, but as he did not answer to his name he was fined Rs. 50. Mr. John Cruddas was then called and allowed to pass. No. 1. challenged Mr. McArthur, Mr. E. Claridge, Mr. W. T. H. Brown, Mr. W. C. McClumpha was allowed to pass. No. 1 challenged Mr. Tomlinson and Mr. C. F. Turner. Mr. Ardagh was allowed to pass. No. 1 challenged Mr. Willey and Mr. William Knolls. Mr. James Pearse was allowed to pass. No. 1 challenged Mr. C. Godfrey. Mr. James Burke was allowed to pass; so were Mr. John Charles Houghland and Mr. F. Rowland. No. 1 challenged Mr. P. J. Almeida. Mr. J. Azavedo was allowed to pass, together with Mr. Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy and Mr. Sadanund Balkrishna. No. 1 challenged Mr. Aaron Abraham, Mr. John Mahomed Noor Mahomed, Mr. Nansee Khyraz, Mr. Dinkur Balloo, Mr. Vensyek Doonjee, and Mr. Trimbuck Ramchunder. No. 35 challenged Mr. Ballajee Wishwanath, and Mr. Bomonjee Eduljee. The prosecution challenged Mr. Shavikshah Dhunjeebhoy. No. 35 challenged Mr. Vincent S. A. Furtado, Mr. Vincent Mertin, Mr. B. Andrick, Mr. S. A. Braganza, Mr. Samuel Allan. Mr. G. De Souza passed unchallenged. Mr. J. Cruddas, on presentation of a medical certificate, was allowed to leave the Court. Mr. E. R. Freeborn was then called and passed unchallenged.

The special jury thus is composed of—Messrs. Addis, Freeborn, McClumpha, Ardagh, Pearse, Burke, Houghland, Rowland, Azavedo, Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, Sadanund Balkrishna, and G. DeSouza.

Mr. Macpherson read over the charges to the jury.

Mr. Ferguson was now about to address the jury, when,

Mr. Anstey asked His Lordship to direct that all witnesses, including Mr. Souter, should leave the Court.

Mr. Ferguson—Mr. Souter, my Lord, is not in the case.

Mr. Anstey—Mr. Souter must be a witness in the prosecution. If not, I undertake on behalf of my clients to make him a witness.

His Lordship gave instructions that all the witnesses who had been *subpœned* should leave the Court.

Mr. Ferguson then said: Gentlemen of the jury,—All of you who have been in Bombay for the last few months must be aware that the circumstances which have led to the present prosecution have excited a considerable amount of public attention, and been discussed not only by individuals of every class but in the newspapers, in which they stirred up a somewhat animated controversy—a controversy which in many instances flavoured strongly of partisanship. I would now ask you to dismiss entirely from your mind everything which you have heard on the subject. Upon the evidence which you will hear, and hear alone, you and you alone, that only, must you form your verdict, because it is only by so doing that you can be impartial judges between the crown and the accused. At an early stage in the proceedings before the committing magistrate, Government directed the Government prosecutor to take up this case. I mention this fact to you in order that you may be informed that the prosecution is not being instituted by interested or vindictive persons. Our desire is that the case should receive a full and searching investigation from you, and in the event of your finding the prisoners guilty we desire that they should receive, not indeed severer punishment—for that I am not instructed to press for—but what I may term an exemplary punishment, so that in the future other persons may be warned not to act in a manner similarly outrageous. The prisoners are first charged with committing an offence under section 141 of the Penal Code, where it is related that an assembly of five or more persons is designated an unlawful assembly if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is to commit any mischief. The second count of the charge is framed upon the words in the Code which declare it an offence "if the persons assemble together with the common object of by means of criminal force, or by show of criminal force, enforcing any right or supposed right." You will observe that the charge runs, "that they (the prisoners) assembled together with the common object of enforcing a supposed right—to wit, the supposed right to the possession of a piece of ground by show of criminal force to one Mr. John Duffy." I may remind you, gentlemen, that the question of title is entirely immaterial in this prosecution. This appears from Mr. Norton's comment on clause 4 of section 141 of the Indian Penal Code. No doubt you will hear that there are two persons, or two sets of persons, who claim this ground—on the one hand there are Jacob Jumal and Coorjee Pragjee, and on the other Manockjee Dorabjee, who claims through the Parsee Punchayet. For your information upon this point I shall read an extract from Mayne's Commentaries: "An entry," he says, "upon land which a man believes to be his own will not be a criminal trespass though the land be in the possession of another, if the real object was to insist upon a right only and not to intimidate, insult, or annoy that other, unless under circumstances which amount to the offence of unlawful assembly." Now the case for the prosecution is that Manockjee Dorabjee and others did go to the disputed land for the purpose of unlawful assembling and even of rioting, inasmuch as Rustom struck or assaulted one Janoo Crushna, and Cowasjee Bomanjee, (38) Nusserwanjee Hormusjee, (39) Limjee Manockjee, (40) Mahomed Ismail, (41) Dhunjeebhoy Sheriarjee, (42) Ruttonjee Sheriarjee, (43) Eduljee Dadabhoy, (44) Jehangir Byram, (45) Ballia Muccoonda, (46) Dadabhoy Bomanjee, (47) Jehangir Rustomjee, (48) Ragoo Ramjee, (49) Rubba Ramjee, (50) Gunnoo Mahadoo.

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The special jury thus is composed of—Messrs. Addis, Freeborn, McClumpha, Ardagh, Pearse, Burke, Houghland, Rowland, Azavedo, Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy,

HIGH COURT.—8TH JULY.

[Before the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

246-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Vurreen Hajee &c. and others v Khoja Meerally Dhurramsey.
247-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Vurreen Hajee &c. and others v Nanbai, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
334-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Maganbhrao Raghunath v Fatmabebee widow—Dr. Dallas (for pauper).
291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cursetjee Nasserwanjee C. and others v Nasserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Leathes, Crawford and Bosvey.
335-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fatmabebee and another v Nunneebebee widow—In person.
752-72—Hope—Sewbux Dhuneookdas v Ruttonchund Comedinall—K. Monroe.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

467-73—In person—Harishunker Jagarshunker and another v Bhut Bhoota Shunker—No appearance.

SHORT CAUSES.

296-71—G. J. Mody—Framjee Pestonjee N. v P. Dinshaw—J. Gopal.
264-72—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchundra v Noor Khan Bapoo—No appearance.
157-72—Mr. Hope—Sewbux Dhuneookdas v Gokhal Nathoo—No appearance.
350-72—Mr. Hope—Bomanjee Nowrojee v Ebrahim Ally—Leathes, Crawford and Bosvey.
415-72—A. Framjee—A. Rahimon bin &c., v M. Mahomed Peola and others—No appearance.
419-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle—Goolam Ally v Aay Moosans—No appearance.
421-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Thucker Dwarkadas v Thucker Vussonjee—No appearance.
438-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sirdemond James and others v Canjee Heerjee and another—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

615-72—Ghandibhoy—Navasbai widow and others v Cursetjee Dossbhoy—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle (Part heard).
406-72—Macfarlane and Shipsey—Thucker Lucka Lowa v A Dossbhoy Moonshi—Janardhan.
291-73—Macfarlane and Shipsey—Thucker Ludha Lowa v Chundrabhagabai—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle.
55-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jadawbai, widow, v Manoochund Lobhchund—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

439-72—G. J. Mody—Rahim Shamjee v Fodi and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
314-72—Dr. Dallas, for pauper—Ramabai widow v Damodhur Morobs—Prescot and Winter.

SHORT CAUSES.

275-73—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Thavurdas Khemchund v Chellaram Nathamal—Tyabjee and Sayani.
282-73—K. Morojee—Baldeo Bhaichund v Nanabhoy Bomanjee—G. J. Mody.
397-73—Leathes, Crawford and Bosvey—R. L. Southern and another v Munjee Mahomed—No appearance.
414-73—A. Framjee—A. Rahimon bin &c. v Chin Mahomed Meram and others—No appearance. (Settled).
417-73—Jefferson and Payne—Mowla bux Navi bux and another v Kutwa Mahomed Ebrahim—No appearance.
420-73—J. Gopall—Paleram Dhunraj and another v Hungopal Premsookdas and another—No appearance.
425-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Purka Ananda and others v Essa Nenacy and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
434-73—Jefferson and Payne—Tellnokchund Hookumchund v Choonilall Belasellall—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

493-72—Ardaseer Framjee—Hormusjee Nusserwanjee v. The Commercial Bank Corporation—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
552-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Moorarjee Poonja v Damodhur Madhowjee—Shapurjee and Thacurdas.
601-72—In person—Valloo Ganajee v Jeewabai, widow—Remington, Hore, and Langley.
690-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—S. Tyabjee and others v Narrandas Runchordas and others—Jefferson and Payne.
681-72—Jefferson and Payne—Waljee Muddonjee v H Bazonjee—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.
427-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Hyder Ally and Co v H Thayer & Co—P Cawasjee.
321-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Meherbai widow v Khoja Allybhoy Somejee—Manisty and Fletcher.
507-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Shivji Jeeva v Soondarjee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

THE CHESS MATCH BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY CHESS CLUBS.

BOMBAY. White		versus	CALCUTTA. Black.	
1.	P to K's 4th.		1.	P to K's 4th.
2.	B to Q's B's 4th.		2.	Kt to K's B's 3rd.
3.	P do Q's 4th.		3.	P takes P.
4.	P to K's 5th.		4.	P to Q's 4th.
5.	Q takes P.		5.	P takes B.
6.	Q takes Queen.		6.	K takes Q.
7.	P takes Kt.		7.	B takes P.
8.	Kt to K's B's 3rd.		8.	B to K's B's 4th.
9.	Kt to Q's 4th.		9.	B to K's Kt's 3rd.
10.	Castles.		10.	P to Q's B's 4th.
11.	Kt. to Q's R's 5th.		11.	B takes P.
12.	B to K's B's 4th.		12.	Kt to Q's 2nd.
13.	Kt to Q's B's 3rd.		13.	B to Q's 6th.
14.	K's R to K's Sqr.		14.	Kt to K's 4th.
15.	Q's R to Q's Sqr.		15.	K to Q's B's Sqr.
16.	B takes Kt.		16.	P takes B.
17.	R takes P.		17.	P to Q's Kt's 3rd.
18.	P takes R.		18.	P takes P.
19.	R takes B.		19.	P takes P.
20.	Kt to K's B's 2nd.		20.	B to K's Kt's 2nd.
21.	P to K's 7th.		21.	P Queen's ch.
22.	Kt takes Q.		22.	R takes Kt.
23.	R to Q's B's 7th ch.		23.	K of K's Kt's Sqr.
24.	R to Q's 7th.		24.	R to K's 7th.
25.	R to Q's Kt's 7th ch.		25.	K to B's Sqr.
26.	Kt takes P ch.		26.	R takes Kt.
27.	R to K's Sqr.		27.	B to K's Sqr.
28.	R to Q's Kt's 7th.		28.	R to Q's Sqr.
29.	R takes R.		29.	Q takes R.
30.	K to K's B's Sqr.		30.	P to K's 5th.
31.	P to K's 2nd.		31.	P to K's 6th.
32.	P to K's 3rd.		32.	B to K's 2nd.
33.	R to Q's 7th.		33.	K to B's 3rd.
34.	B takes P.		34.	B to K's 4th.
35.	R takes P.		35.	P to Kt's 5th.
36.	R to K's 4th.		36.	K to Q's B's 4th.
37.	R to K's 5th.		37.	K to Q's 5th.
38.	P to B's 4th.		38.	B to Q's 3rd.
39.	P to B's 5th.		39.	P to K's 6th.
40.	P to B's 6th.		40.	P to Kt's 7th.
41.	R to Q's K's 5th.		41.	P to B's 8th.
42.	P to B's 7th.		42.	P to Kt's 7th.
43.	R takes P.		43.	P Queens.
44.	R to Q's 2nd ch.		44.	K to K's 5th.
45.	R takes B.		45.	Q to Q's B's 5th.
46.	K to K's 2nd.		46.	Q to Q's Kt's 6th (ch).
47.	K to K's 2nd.		47.	Q to K's B's 6th (ch).
48.	K to K's Sq.		48.	Q to K's R's 8th (ch).
49.	K to K's B's 2nd.		49.	Q takes R's P (ch).
50.	K to B's Sq.		50.	Q to K's R's 8th (ch).
51.	K to K's 2nd.			

Calcutta to play.

THE BOREE BUNDER RAILWAY STATION.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* thus describes the Boree Bunder terminus of the G. I. P. Railway:—

There are several discreditable things in Bombay, but among them all the Boree Bunder terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway bears away the bell. Bhosawul and Jubbulpore, the out-posts of the Company, have really fine stations, but as the line comes westward its stations deteriorate, till it ends in a squalid and ricketty wooden shanty. Access to the place is difficult, owing to the crowd of hack carriages, the drivers of which will not keep in a line, but go charging about as if their sole purpose in life was to interlock their wheels together and set their lean horses fighting. A horde of touting coolies further encumbers the narrow space with baskets. The dingy corridor in which the station-master's, the booking, the luggage, and the telegraph offices and waiting-rooms are jammed, is full to overflowing of porters with trucks and heaps of luggage and of a heterogeneous mass of human creatures and their *impedimenta*, which the station-master, with unavailing energy, does his best to reduce into something like order. I think "hot solders," clever officers who study krieg spiel and master problems of transport, who are anxious to learn how to distinguish themselves in the really vital part of the art of war—that of keeping up clear communications and preventing blocks—might with profit apply to be allowed to help the Boree Bunder Station-Master as part of their education. As you endeavour to get your baggage weighed, dodging in and out of the tumult, pointing out here a box and there a trunk, you are swept off your legs by an outward current of hurrying people just arrived by a local train from Bandora and the regions round about. Timorous native women chatter and shriek, huddled together in obstructive heaps, guarding their miscellaneous bundles and multitudinous babies, while their excited husbands, festooned with a variety of sharp-cornered property that always includes an aggressive umbrella, push blindly hither and thither shouting for their brethren. They have mostly breakfasted on garlic and onions and anise, and they seem, if one may judge by the smell, to carry with them as a light and appetising lunch roast musk-rats basted with ammonia, and huge semi-putrid jack-fruit and guavas by way of dessert. Pestonjee has brought his friends, about eighteen in number, to see him off; they pose themselves in statuesque groups directly in your way. Fortunately, Bombay booking and luggage clerks are just four times as quick as those of Allahabad or Calcutta, or the 10 A.M. mail would be always two hours late. There is simply no place for a refreshment room or for other equally necessary adjuncts of a well-conducted railway station. The goods traffic is but little better off, and in back parts of the premises the explorer comes upon colonies of clerks, whose desks and papers are protected against the weather by trapaulins stretched from post to post. The present arrangements were from the first regarded only as temporary, and it is of great importance that the permanent terminus should be judiciously placed, and that its plan and design should be carefully considered. But in these days surely a dozen years should suffice to do all the thinking that these considerations demand. It is only the Government that is responsible for the muddle. The able executive is eager to begin work, but once more, I believe, the whole question has gone back into that wearisome never-ending mill of reference, re-reference, minuting, reporting, and discussion, and Heaven only knows when it will emerge, for the Sircar has so great a mind, it takes a long time making up, and it is serenely superior to a sense of shame.

A CURIOUS fact is narrated by Dr. Henderson in his report on the Calcutta Botanical Gardens. There was a mahogany tree under his care which was remarkable as being the only one of its species that had seeded in Calcutta, and as it had been mutilated by the cyclone, Dr. Henderson was led to suppose that the fertility was the result of the mutilation. He accordingly wounded the bark of several others, and although seeding time has not arrived yet, these trees have shed their old leaves and budded a fortnight earlier than any others in the garden.—*Athenæum and Daily News.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE scavengers of Kurrachee city have been assaulting one another and then combining to assault their mucoadum. A number of them have been fined from ten to twenty rupees each, and also bound over to keep the peace.

FOUR or five Russians are reported to have been seen in the bazar at Kolab, and they are also said to be in communication with Muhammad Alam Khan, Governor of Turkistan. Five Russian officers and ten soldiers have also visited the Mir of Maimana, by whom they were kindly received, and presented with [illegible]. They were supposed to be on the road either to Merv or Urganj—*Englishman.*

LARGE quantities of grain are at present being exported from Agra to Gwalior, where, in consequence of the destruction caused to the crops last year by locusts, the supplies were very small. The price of grain is, in consequence, rising daily at Agra.—*Id.*

MR. COPE, the pilot, who was charged with causing grievous hurt to the child of the native Municipal Nuisance Inspector, has been acquitted, the Magistrate holding that nothing is an offence which is done by accident. The coal which hurt the child was, it was clearly shewn in evidence, thrown with the intention of warning the boatmen off, and not with the intention of striking the child. Mr. Gibbons was further of opinion that the boatmen should be prosecuted for placing their boat in a dangerous position.—*Sindian.*

A KULLASEE named Allabux was charged before the City Magistrate at Kurrachee with having attempted to commit suicide. The man was in custody at the time on charges of housebreaking and theft; he was confined in the lock-up in the compounds of the Fouzdaree. On Tuesday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock he was observed by a policeman attempting to strangle himself. He twisted his pyjamas and formed them into a sort of noose, which he placed round his neck. The prisoner denied having had any intention to destroy himself, but stated that he practiced a deception on the policeman to induce the latter to allow him to go to the latrine, as permission to do so had been refused. The Magistrate was of opinion that it was unreasonable to suppose the means adopted by the accused to put an end to himself would have proved successful, and considered the explanation made by him to be highly probable. The charge was therefore dismissed.—*Id.*

DROWNED.—A native met with his death by drowning in the canal opposite the Alipore Jail, on Monday last, while bathing. The tide had, it appeared, come suddenly upon him, and carried him off before he had time to recover himself. The corpse was found some hours after entangled under the piers of the neighbouring bridge.—*Englishman.*

DANGEROUS PLAY.—Two young men have been placed in awkward positions, resulting from the careless pistol-firing of one of them. One of them has a charge of attempted murder hanging over him, and the other is suffering from the effect of a bullet wound in the side. The former, a young East Indian, named Myers, was, it appears, engaged, on the evening of the last instant in firing a Monte Christo pistol at a target put up on his house-top, while the other, also an East Indian, named Reynolds, an assistant to Messrs. Hunter & Co., son of Mr. Reynolds, an employé of the same firm, stood looking on from an adjoining terrace. The shooter having made several misses Reynolds took upon himself to ridicule the other's acquirements as a "marksman." This having stung his dignity, Myers undertook to fire at his friend without making a "miss." The latter consenting to serve as his unflinching target, he took aim and fired at him, this time unfortunately too faithfully to his mark, and lodged a bullet in the other's side. The wound proving to be a flesh one only, and the wounded young man not being probably aware of the consequence of the continued lodging of a bullet in one's body, took no steps to extract it, but continued to attend office as usual, with the bullet in him, until yesterday morning, when the wound commencing to trouble him, he divulged the whole affair. The police were immediately communicated with, who removed the wounded boy to hospital, and undertook to look after his friend Myers by taking him into custody. He was subsequently released on substantial bail.—*Englishman.*

THE MADRAS CLOTHING BOARD DEFALCATIONS.

(*Madras Athenæum*)

For obvious reasons we cannot go into all the particulars of this extraordinary case. In the interest of the public we shall narrate a portion of what we have heard, from a credible authority, narrated first to us, then narrated to many professional gentlemen and others well known in Madras, then again dictated to us yesterday afternoon.

It is asserted that since or shortly after the time of Captain Hope (whose high financial abilities are well known) there have been regular systematic defalcations in the department of which we have lately heard so much in another, direction. These defalcations amounted, we are informed, at certain times, to as much as Rs. 20,000 a month! Major Stuart was the first, we are told, to find this out, and finding, as he did, that almost every account was leavened by enormous mistakes, he was greatly troubled in mind, and his care and anxiety brought on such ill health that his medical advisers counselled him to relinquish the appointment which he had so recently taken up.

The defalcations were, so our information goes, traced to most extraordinary sources. A man who was more than an octogenarian was found, it appears, to be upon the pay list as a mere paper-servant of the department. Major Stuart, immediately upon discovering an inkling of this, hurried down in his carriage to the man's house. He found a decrepit old man, of whom the doctors said he could not have done active work for the last dozen years or so. The man denied having anything to do with the Clothing Board and declared he had no idea he was on the pay list! Major Stuart took him to the Clothing Board Office, and confronted him with the clerks, who knew nothing about him! As another instance of the way the money of the department is said to have gone we may mention that we are told it was discovered that scores of sewing machines had been indented for. A large number of these sewing machines are declared to have unaccountably disappeared. Numbers of sewing machines were lying unused in the office, which Major Stuart at once set to work, thereby saving much manual labour which had before been a great expense to the office. Bales and bales of cloth and other materials appear to have arrived from England, and we are told no one appears to know how or where they have gone. The loss by these defalcations has not yet been fully ascertained. The accounts are being steadily analysed. Two lakhs of rupees, at least, is the loss estimated by some. We hope and trust the mention of such a large sum is a mistake.

Were these particulars we have narrated known only to us we should probably have hesitated to give them immediate publicity. But not only has the statement that such enormous defalcations have occurred been made to us, but it is the common talk of Madras, since the affirmations have been made in the presence of so many. No doubt Government departments require to be overhauled, but we confess that our breath is fairly taken away when such an overwhelming statement suddenly laid before us. We anxiously await any official explanation that may be made.

PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—The excellent series of articles in the *Hindu Patriot* on the subject of "Personal Government" is, in my opinion, likely to have a most useful effect by displaying in a clear light the very inferior manner in which the government of this great country is carried on. But the subject is too large and fertile to be exhausted by a single writer, and I trust that you will allow me to assist in the good work which your contemporary has taken in hand, by narrating in your columns the particulars of some important cases which have apparently escaped his notice. I omit the names of the officers concerned, because my object is not to throw obloquy on possibly well-intentioned though erring men, but to illustrate the evil effects of a vicious system.

1. First, then, comes what is known as the great duck case; and here I would premise that though to European readers the loss or gain of a single duck may seem a small matter, it is far otherwise to a poverty-stricken Bengali peasant, and the injustice which I have to describe was a most serious injury to the parties concerned. The facts were as follow: A respectable man, named Jafir Ali, by trade a dealer in firewood, not long ago laid a complaint in due form before the Magistrate of ———, to the effect that his neighbour, Baglu, had feloniously seized, confined, and misappropriated to his own use and advantage, a fat and valuable duck, the property of the said complainant. Baglu, on the other hand, at the same time, or shortly afterwards, put in a written statement that Jafir Ali, having criminally trespassed on his (Baglu's) premises, had broken down his fences, violently and causelessly pushed, kicked, and slapped all who opposed his lawless proceedings, and carried off much jewellery and other valuable property. On questioning the second complainant, he further stated that Jafir Ali had, with difficulty, been prevented from carrying off a fat and valuable duck from his (Baglu's) premises. Now, under these circumstances, the course to be pursued by Mr. N., the Magistrate, was perfectly clear. Even the barbarous criminal procedure of India fully provides for such cases as these; but, instead of being guided by the law, Mr. N. chose to strike out a law of his own. Having collected the parties concerned with their witnesses and legal advisers, and taking with him the disputed duck and three or four clerks and chaprassies to see fair play, he embarked the whole company in a small fleet of *kundas*, or square-nosed canoes, on a large tank, which lay between the respective premises of the disputants. When they reached the middle, he kept the other boats in the background, while he himself, with much solemnity, threw the duck high in the air. The bird, being too fat to fly, fell at once with a heavy splash in the water, and, as soon as it had recovered its senses, made for the shore, in the direction, as it happened, of Jafir Ali's house. Thereupon Mr. N., totally disregarding the serious charges against Jafir Ali, decided that the duck was his, and refused to proceed with either of the criminal cases. Nothing whatever was done towards recovering Baglu's jewellery. The violence, of which he had complained, was neither inquired into nor punished. The law was treated with contempt, its administration being turned into an undignified farce; and everything was solved on the supposed instincts of an aviparous batrachian, instead of being decided upon legal evidence.

2. My second case is of a somewhat different character. Babu K. M. C., the Deputy Magistrate in charge of the ——— subdivision, is one of the most distinguished officers in the subordinate executive service. He has passed the B.A. examination with great distinction. In swimming and surveying he has few superiors. Though slightly obese in figure, he can either run or ride twelve miles at a rapid pace without exertion, exhaustion, or perspiration. Yet this is the man whom his immediate superior, Mr. S., has thought fit to assail with insult and reproof, merely because he is too conscientious to allow the property of the State to be unnecessarily exposed to rough treatment. A rain-gauge was the cause of it all. His enemies said that he used it as a spittoon, but this was clearly proved to be false. He kept it under his office-table, solely in order to preserve it from the injury to which it would have been liable, if exposed in the open air. The rainfall returns which he sent in were, for all practical purposes, as good as those of any other officer. Excellent averages and percentages were deducible from them. Yet, when Mr. S. was informed of the Babu's arrangement, instead of thinking him for his careful preservation of Government property, he accused him, in the most offensive manner, of "laziness," "stupidity," "cooked returns." This was the sort of rain-gauge to which a high-spirited and promising young officer was compelled to submit. An appeal was made to the Commissioner, but without result.

3. My third case is, perhaps, the worst of all. Your readers will hardly believe me, but it is an actual fact, that at a place not a thousand miles distant from Patna, there is an officer of Government, who makes himself a terror to his neighbours by keeping in his premises a domesticated leopard, by whose aid he overawes all who dare to oppose him in any way, or to treat him with less respect than he considers to be his due. What visitor, European or native, can claim his undoubted privilege of keeping on his hat or shoes in a patni officer's drawing-room, if he is momentarily in dread of a ferocious and bloodthirsty pard? How can an injured son of the soil find an opportunity of presenting a petition, as such sufferers are often driven to do, by gently entering the Magistrate's bed-room, or intercepting him as he leaves his bath, if he has to meet the growls and angry glances of a partially domesticated, but nevertheless a terribly wild cub, of the panther species? I do not myself believe that the beast is fed, in respect says, on children carried off at night from the neighbouring village; but the fact that such stories are believed sufficiently proves the terror which prevails.

I trust, Sir, that you will assist me in calling attention to the above scandalous occurrences. Like the still more disgraceful cases noticed by the *Hindu Patriot*, they are all the outcome of a single oppressive system. To show this at length would occupy too much of your valuable space. C. M. BANERJEE.

Calcutta, June 27, 1873.

THE REVIVAL OF ASIA.

(*Friend of India.*)

FIFTEEN years have wrought a marvellous change in Asia. In 1869 we wrote of its decadence as the political fact of the time, more important far than the English Reform Bills, Indian finance blunders and Louis Napoleon's menaces, which were eagerly discussed in that year. Then the great Asiatic continent had reached the very lowest point of its autonomy and its influence. All was effete. Every country was dying. Not one ruler possessed either that barbaric force or cruel wisdom, far less that young energy or originating mind, which had made Asia for five thousand years the fountain of every kind of action for Europe.

The Christian philosopher would say that the East had grown great and strong only that it might, in the fulness of the times, send forth the one Teacher who, at once also priest and sacrifice, had ever claimed with divine authority the allegiance of all races, and had established his claim. The spurious mixture of Judaism and Christianity, by which Mahomed restored to idolators the truth of the One God, derived from its sources strength enough to give empire to the Muslim almost from Peking to Paris. But that soon retired before a reformed Christianity in the West and a would-be reforming Boodhism in the far East, till the Sultan-Kaliph had come to be only tolerated by some Christian Powers and protected by others in his seat on the Bosphorus and in the city of the Great King. Having given first peoples and then a universal and divine creed to Europe, and having been wasted by the conflicts of Musulman, Turk, Tartar and Mogul, Asia seemed to be gradually perishing of inanition, and its political life may be said to have expired with Nadir Shah. The series of events which, a century ago, gave the civil government of India to the English, created the Afghan empire which was used by the first Napoleon to threaten India, made the Russians masters of the Caspian and eastward away to Mongolia, and took from the Turks in the west and the Tartar Chinese in the east all their power of resistance, not to say aggression, left Asia at the mercy of the world which she alone had civilized. The corruption went on. At the close of 1858 the faint protest of the needy classes against the consolidation of the English empire in the Mutiny, was avenged; the weaker attempt of Persia against the road to India had been contemptuously punished, and Lord Elgin had returned from dictating a treaty to China and to Japan at the head of only ten thousand men. All over Asia, from Constantinople and Cairo, which belong to it, to Calcutta and Peking, not a dog barked against the Western conqueror. Asia, the mother of West, the nurse of empires, seemed not merely decaying but dead.

In truth it was only entering on a new birth, illustrating the metempsychosis of which its priests still dream. A brief fifteen years during which already the most indifferent observer may see the throes of a new life yearning to spring forth. It is well to exalt material improvements, to glory in scientific discoveries which conserve for men the vital forces of nature. But man is himself greater than these, and when the breath of God makes *him* a force, who shall tell the result? What scientific discovery, for instance, has ever equalled in its effect on the race, the influence of one man like Mahomet—the East or of Oliver—the father of all Germen and English-speaking thinkers—in the West? The death of old followed by the birth of new Asia is, we believe, *the* fact of this ninefeenth century so far as it has gone. It underlies all the fitful but intense interest of England in the Indian Empire, all the indifference of Europe which so carefully follows the march of Russia to the Himalayas. Scholars in increasing numbers go back to the past that they may the more accurately link themselves and their thoughts on to the Aryans of western and the Turanians of north-eastern Asia. They marvel that the Asia which gave birth to so grand albeit misty a succession of sages and warriors, has not produced a man fit to be a leader even in his own empire to become in time a prey to so vulgar a soldier as Nadir Shah. All men feel that even if the Mutiny had been as much a patriotic rebellion as it was an uprising of anarchy against a rule which satisfied the mass of the people, it did not deserve to succeed because it did not develope one king of men who could construct where he had destroyed, and take the place of those he had expelled.

Now, the same week has announced to us the submission of the last of the barbarous Khanates of Central Asia to Russia, and the determination of the Emperor of China to give audience like a European sovereign. At the same time the Shah of Persia, following the example of the orthodox Sultan of his faith, whom he hates, is visiting the European capitals, and arranging to flood his dying and menaced empire with all the appliances of Western energy and skill. Japan has become so saturated with the principles of reform that it has been used to induce reluctant China to make that great concession to progress, for there can be no doubt that the treaty which Japan has just extorted from China has led to this result quite as much as the united action of the foreign ministers. As Russia has rapidly spread its authority, even to the extent of incorporation, down to a line drawn from the extreme south of the Caspian away by Merv and Samarcand to the passes of the Thian Shan which overlook Kashgar and on the Chinese Ili, Mongolia and the Corean border to Saghalien and the Pacific, so England keeps the peace and extends her higher influence all up to and along a parallel line from the Red Sea by Muscat, Gwadur, Herat and Balkh, while she is trusted by the Kashgar ruler, is building up Thibet, and is shooting her rule into China up by Assam and Burma, on the one side and by Hong-Kong and Shanghai on the other. In the farther south the Dutch culture system is being avenged by the people having conceded to the Acheenese. Even in Yemen and Central Arabia the Turks and the Wahabees have been asserting themselves and are bringing a country long lost within the comity of nations. The Mussulman revival following the Russian advance has driven the Chinese back to their natural limits. Only three portions of Asia remain dead as yet, and these are Chinese feudatories who must be affected, if not by the new policy at Peking, certainly by foreign arms. Thibet may be left to India and Russia. America, if not France, or Russia, will one day soon open Corea. France, as she grows in strength, will extend her grasp over Cochin China, and her geographical expedition up the Songkoi must be followed by the fall or submission of Hue.

But is this life, is this progress which is forced upon a dead Continent by the more vigorous of its children whom it has produced in other lands? The question is answered by the terse remark which is put forward by the facts of the revival. The process is two-fold, direct and indirect. In the south and north we have England and Russia directly governing subject peoples as the necessary base of their power. Of England, at least, it is true and of Russia it may hereafter prove to be true, that this direct foreign rule is temporary because unnatural and impossible in a permanent form. Even within the direct government of both, the feudatory system is carried out—of necessity by Russia, of choice by England—to allow of purely native models of government and thought and life. Thus half Asia is under foreign rule tempered by such modifications. But the other half owes its revival, its approaching birth to a new era, as we believe, to the indirect influence of outside ideas. The strange spectacle has now for a few years been watched with intense interest by all thoughtful observers, of Japan itself choosing progress and using foreign agents as its servants instead of being used by them. It would seem that China is about to do the same. Persia, also, has awoke from the sleep of the worst tyranny that ever cursed a people. Leaning like them on foreign support, but on only one outside Power, we see Kashgaria and Afghanistan practically guaranteed their existence by us, and therefore entering on an upward course in their own way. Amid much that is extravagant as in Japan, or hesitating and slow as in China, or grossly selfish as in Persia, or purely ambitious as in Russia, or blundering between the extremes of progress and conservatism as in India, or fitful as in French Cochin China, or corrupting as in the Spainish Phillippines, or repulsively avaricious as in Neitherlands India, we see on all sides the signs of a revival.

And England stands in its front as she has had most to do in sowing its seeds, not only in her own Indian empire with its fringe of frontier allies, but all over the south from Zanzibar to Yokohama and Peking, where her ships have dictated the order of the day. She has won as much of the confidence of Asia as any subject can give to a superior, however much she may have incurred the contempt of Europe, for three reasons—she is the only foreign power that has ceased to annex territory, that creates wealth by a safe commerce wherever she goes, and that by her Law and her Christianity teaches and respects that individualism which at once involves and produces equality in its true sense. With no boasting, but amid much humiliation that the work should not have been more throughly done in the past and as a stimulus to rise more equal to her imperial responsibilities in the future, England must realise that it is here emphatically to bring new Asia to the birth. What the wisest Asiatic who ever lived wrote of the smallest but most memorable of Asiatic peoples, may be accepted as true of all Asia—"If the casting away of them be the reconciling of the world, what shall the receiving of them be but life from the dead?"

THE KHIVA EXPEDITION.

FROM ST. PETERSBURG TO FORT No. 1.

THE following letter, describing the journey from St. Petersburg to Fort No. 1, is written by the gentleman sent to Khiva by way of Orenburg and the Steppes, as Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald*:—

FORT NO. 1.—KAZALINSK, ON THE SYRDARIA OR JAXARTES RIVER FORTY MILES FROM THE ARAL SEA.

EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1873.

To be suddenly ordered from the comfortable quarters in which I had just settled in London, to go, at a day's notice, to St. Petersburg, and thence across the snows of Siberia, and the inhospital, arid steppes of Central Asia, in order to follow up the Russian expedition to Khiva, is enough to awaken the energies of even a lethargic man, but the work had to be done; few days, therefore, had elapsed before I was once more in St. Petersburg, having stopped on the way long enough to take a flying trip to Pesth, in order to consult the great Hungarian traveller Vambery, concerning the regions which he was the first to explore in recent times. Vambery visited Khiva and Bokhara in 1863, disguised as a Dervish, and the book of travels he wrote on his return gained him a world-wide celebrity. He certainly is, from his knowledge of the history and languages of their countries, the greatest authority on Central Asian affairs, and is constantly expressing his views—views which are very antagonistic to Russian policy—in the English and German newspapers. It is perhaps partly on this account, added to many slight inaccuracies in his book, that the Russians are disposed to deny the genuineness of Vambery's travels. Professor Vambery received me very cordially, and gave me much information that was useful to me; but in the main object of my visit, which was to secure the services of the Tartar servant about whom he has written much, I was disappointed.

At St. Petersburg I met a troop of correspondents hurrying like vultures to the battle-field, all of them bearing letters from the highest and most distinguished personages to others equally lofty and well-considered—all of them desirous of being conducted to the field of operations with the pomp and circumstance of war, and all of them being politely but firmly refused. Finding that permission to accompany the expedition was invariably withheld, I determined not to ask it, but resolved to go on without permission, and join the army.

A few days were consumed in necessary preparations for so long a journey, and after fifty hours on Russian railways—going not at the highest rate of speed—I found myself at Saratof, on the Lower Volga, beyond which there was no conveyance but the post. I esteemed it a fortunate omen for my further journey that the only acquaintance I made *en route* to Saratof was a lineal descendant of the famous Genghiz-Khan, whose name six centuries and a half ago filled all Asia and all Europe with terror. The Prince Genghiz is the son of the last Khan of the Bukeief hordes of Kirghiz, who live north of the Caspian, between the Volga and Ural Rivers. More than that, he is the legitimate heir to the throne of Khiva, of which his ancestors were dispossessed not a century ago. The Prince is a cultivated young man, who reads and speaks French, and had just returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca—being, of course, a Mussulman—and a journey through Europe. He was educated in the Corps of Imperial Pages, served in the Imperial Guard, and was raised by the Emperor from the dignity of Sultan to Prince a few years ago. His brother the Sultan Bukeief is an Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, and his brother-in-law at Orenburg is one of the head rulers of the Kirghiz. Strangely enough, one of the Tartar servants, whom I engaged at Orenburg, proved to be one of his people.

On the 27th of March, when I left Saratof, there was a tremendous thaw, and I expected to find the roads in a fearful state; still, I took an open sledge for myself and another for my baggage and ammunition, and proceeded across the Volga on the ice on my way to Orenburg. Contrary to my expectations, as soon as I had crossed the river I found an excellent snow road, and apparently the depth of winter, so far as climate was concerned. For the first seventy miles I ascended the Volga on the left bank, passing continually through German colonies, established there by Catherine II., in 1769. It was a great pleasure to see the neatness and thrift which pervaded these flourishing communities, in striking contrast with the dirty and poverty-stricken air of the Russian villages in the neighbourhood. For, curiously enough, the Germans have exercised no appreciable influence on the surrounding Russians. They have succeeded in making themselves heartily disliked and stick closely to themselves and their own language and habits. These colonists are not, like most others in Russia, sectarians, but ordinary Lutherans, and I know not which are more bigoted, the Lutheran pastors or the Russian priests, in forbidding all intercourse with their neighbours of unlike faith. There must be in all about 60,000 of these Germans in this locality. At all the villages—whose names, Catharinenstadt, Schaffhausen &c., made one feel in the middle of Germany, an illusion which was heightened by the language—one could get good coffee, bread, and butter, and I was really sorry when I saw the last of them.

From Nicolaiefsk, I found it better to branch off to Uralsk, as being the nearer and speedier route. In general, I had little difficulty about horses, finding them, whether good on bad, in sufficient number at the post-stations. I should observe here that, in Russia, in order to travel by post, one is obliged to go through the formality of showing one's passport to the police authorities and getting out a *podorozhnaya*, or road pass, which entitles you to a certain number of horses. Without the production of this paper and a large number of entries in books at every station, no horses can be got. It is strange that this useless and stupid piece of redtape should be kept up when one can travel everywhere on railway and steamboat without any papers or passport at all. In Finland it is simpler; and you have merely to write your name and destination in a book to receive all the horses you want. The cross route to Uralsk, however, was not a post road, and I had to be dependent on what are called free horses. All went well till, in crossing a spur of the Ural Mountains, I arrived at the village of Kuzebai. This village, which was hardly visible until I came to it, was built of low mud huts with flat thatched roofs, on which numerous dogs disported themselves. It was inhabited almost exclusively by Bashkirs—a race of Tartars—and boasted a small mud mosque in its middle. The sledge stopped. I made my way through slush and farmyard filth to the nearest hut, and, going down a few steps, entered. The cleanliness and coziness of the interior contrasted curiously with the court outside. In one corner was the stove, where a rather pretty young girl was trying to boil a huge vat of water. A curtain drawn across from here partially concealed some small half-naked children, and was evidently intended to mark the strictly private portion of the house—what in a Mussulman house of more pretensions would be the harem. Round two sides ran a divan of earth, which, as well as the mud walls, was covered by felt and carpets. On one end of this was a woman, unveiled, with an infant, which had been born but a few hours before, and in the corner of the room was tied a sickly colt. While I was drinking tea, the colt—perhaps out of consideration for me—was banished to the ante-chamber. The master of the house, a very fine-looking and respectable old man in full Tartar dress, with shaved head and skullcap, lamented on my behalf that there were no horses, but promised to see what he could do. Speedily an assembly of horse-owners, young and old, was convoked in the hut, and I had a number of Bashkirs squatting on their haunches beside me. A verse from the Koran being recited, the bargaining commenced. The visitors were informed I wanted horses. A long pause. "How much would I give?" "The usual price—fifty kopecks a horse." Another long pause. "The road was very long and bad." More reflection. Urged by despair, my offer went up, but nothing satisfied them. Finally, in indignation, I sent them all away, and refused to have anything to do with them. The host again commiserated me, and brought in a new set of Bashkirs, with whom I finally struck a bargain at a rouble and a half a horse—three times the regular price—for the twenty-five miles. We clenched our bargain by shaking hands all round, and having another bless ng from the Koran recited, I at last go off. This little operation lasted about three hours.

In the next stage after this I was caught in one of those whirlwinds of snow called Burans, which so frequently afflict the steppe in winter; the drivers lost the way, and for more than an hour it was impossible to move in any direction. At last the storm somewhat abated, and the drivers, by going backwards and forwards, hit on the road, and we moved on. When I came to the station the snow was still blowing furiously in every direction, and I was warned against proceeding, and told fearful tales of being lost in the snow and frozen to death, and how only three days before a driver on horseback had been lost and not yet found. As even the drivers refused to go on there was nothing to do but to stay. So I drank my tea, and spread my sheep-skin coat on the floor, to wait for the earliest dawn. I seemed to have just dropped asleep, when I was awakened by the station-master